CONTESSION, ARREST, AND INDICT. MENT OF EDWIN O. QUIGLEY.

Re Got \$144,000 from the Mercantile National Bank on \$100,000 of Forged Bonds of Ohio and Ponnsylvania Cities-Will Not Tell Whether or Not Other Banks Enve Been Swindled - A High Roller in Wall Street and a Swell In Orange.

visin O. Quigley of Quigley & Tuttle of 6 Wall street, bankers, brokers, and dealers in municipal bonds, confessed vesterday that he had obtained \$1+4,000 from the Mercantile National Bank of this city on pledge of forged bonds of a face value of \$160,000. He will not tell whether or not he has defrauded other lenders or what the total amount of his forgeries is,

Quigley was arrested yesterday by Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten on the specific charge of having forged a coupon for \$22.30, purporting to be from a bond of the city of Cleveland. The officers of the Mercantile National Bank were the complainants. Quigley, who had the reputation of being wealthy, is well known in Wall street and in Orange, where he tived with his family, He was a of a number of fashionable clubs. He had had ample time to run away after the discovery of his forgeries, but he preferred to face the music He had been expecting arrest for several days, He has lost the money in a long series of unsue cessful stock speculations. The forged bonds which he put off on the Mercantile National Bank were: \$37,000, city of Cleveland; \$63,000, city of Springfield, O.; \$35,000, city of Harrisburg, and \$6,000, city of Zanesville. On these he had borrowed the \$144,000 within the past six or seven months.

The discovery came on Wednesday, when the Mercantile National Bank sent a coupon for \$22.50 from one of the Cieveland bonds to the American Exchange National Bank for pay-ment, the latter institution being the New York inancial agent of the city of Cleveland. The forgery was detected almost immediately. The action of the Mercantile Bank in forwarding only one coupon as a sample indicated that the bank's suspicions of the genuineness of the bonds had been roused in some other way. This was true. The bank people, it seems, had taken all of the bonds to a broker to have a valuation set on them. The broker spotted them as forgeries almost immediately, and the bank sent the coupon to the American Exchange Bank as a sort of a feeler. President William P. St. John and Cashier Frederick B. Schenek of the Mercantile National had known Quigley well for five years. He had been a depositor in their bank since 1890, and they supposed him to be a presperous and honest man. To make certain the American Exchange Bank telegraphed a derinting of the bonds on Thursday to City Treasurer Armstrong of Cleveland, ending the

despatch with these words;
"They are 4% per cent, bonds of the series of "They are 4½ per cent, bonds of the series of 1885. We do not know them; shall we pay?" Aimest immediately came back the reply that the bonds were torgeries, as the city of Cleveland had never issued any 4½ per cents, and that no coupons were due.

The Mercantile Bank people decided to take eriminal action against Quigley at once, and attach whatever property he had. They learned that he had been coming over to his office regularly every day. A man was stationed outside of his office, and when Quigley arrived at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning Fresident St. John was notified. Cashier Schenck and Lawyer Brownell of the firm of Brownell & Lathrop, counsel for the bank, went down to Quigley's office and had a long talk with him. Heconiessed his guilt at once, and said that he was giad that the blow had fallen at last. He acresi to accompany them to the bank.

In the mean time the faces in the case had been sent to the District Attorney's office and Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten were at the bank. There Quigley made another confession to President St. John. He was taken to the Criminal Courts building and Mr. St. John. Mr. Schenck, and Lawyer Brownell went slong. Assistant District Attorney Battle took down Quigley's confession and went before the Grand Jury. At 1 o'clock the Grand Jury found an indictment and at 1300 o'clock Quigley was standing before Recorder. Quigley did not answer for a mement. He was without a friend or lawyer. "I would like it over as soon as possible." he answered slowly.

Lawyer Brownell leaned over and whispered to him:

"My advice as a lawyer, to you would be to We do not know them; shall we pay?

Lawyer Brownell leaned over and whispered to him:

"My advice, as a lawyer, to you would be to ask for a little time before being seateneed. It will give you an opportunity to see a lawyer and make whatever plans you care to."

"Thank you," replied Quigley, and he asked for a little time. Recorder 1soff remanded him to the Tombs until Wednerday.

"Yresident St. John of the Mercantile Bank sent out a statement later in the day, saying:

"We have placed the bank's loss at the very highest figure possible, so that any revelations that may be made later will tend to decrease the extent of our loss instead of increasing it. We ave taken care to levy attachments on certain property and goods owned by Quigley which will materially lessen our loss. The man has admitted himself a forger, and furthermore states mest emphatically that Mr. Tuttle this partiers knows nothing about the matter at all. The firm of Quigley & Tuttle was organized in 18:00 Quigley leaving a concern he had been with fer a long time to join it. The idea was one of Tuttle's father, one of the most substantial and well-rested citizens of New Rayen, himself a long-time friend of the bank. Quigley's family associations were also deemed among the best, and his business experience was considerable. His account with us has been a long one, loans and repayments being both large and frequent. Evidence of a widespread confidence in the firm on the part of monesed institutions and others throughout New England and the businessike conduct of the account left no room for suspicion of Quigley st any point. The bonds forced were of cities whose credit is high, and they were hypothecated to the bank in parcels, from time to time, under exchanges of collateral among the different loans. Quigley attributed his downfall to speculations, of which he kept no book record, depending on memorands, in order to blind his employees. In applying to another broker for a valuation of securities we were led to question the validity of the Ueveland bond, and to silence the doubt. My advice, as a lawyer, to you would be to

declined to tell the names of the engravers who made the bonds for Quigley or to show any of the bonds to reporters.

"It would not be fair to do so," he said. "The engravers knew absolutely nothing about the corrupt purposes for which Mr. Quigley was having the bonds made. They acted in perfect good faith and supposed they were working for the different city corporations, through Quigley as an agent. Their names appear on the bonds, which is in itself evidence of their entire innocence. In his confession to me Quigley told me that the engravers were perfectly innocent and asked me not to drag them into any publicity. He simply victimized them as he did us. The man is a perfect werek himself. He knew his arrest was coming in a very short time and yet he made no attempt to escape. We feel decidedly leplent toward him, because he has done everything in his power to straighten out things for us. He might have run away and put us to trouble of two or three months' duration in order to clear up matters. But he didn't, and we feel very sorry for him."

Mr. St. John was asked he if knew whether Quigley had swindled any other banks.

About that I can say nothing." he replied. It is none of my business. If he did, it will brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out. The man is in jail brobably never come out in the same way the amount will be sentenced in a couple of days to what may be a long term of imprisonment. Further revelations will be of no use in length-

Mr. St. John said further that Quigley was sil known throughout New England and lored the respect and confidence of many siking officials throughout that part of the Tombs Quigley talked freely with a SUN 7. He is very much broken up. and

in the Tombs Quigley talked freely with a Sun Diporter. He is very much broken up, and solved repeatedly as he talked.

I want to say one thing," he said, "and that a that I have thinred no one but myself in this matter, I am guity. I have confessed it to the authorities and the bank people and I want my mushiment to begin just as soon as possible. Mr. Tuttle knows nothing about the matter and when he is beformed of my arrest he will not believe me guilty. That's the amount of confidence he had in me. I have been a foolish man, I made a fortune and then lost it again in wild beculation. I was penniless and I had no honest way of getting any money. So I went at it is a dishonest fashion. I had the bonds made out and depasted them in a bank where I was snow, and trusted. Then I berrowed money on them. I have heard that the bank proofs have attached property of mine. I do not understand that. I have not a dollar in the world had ay and no property. The money I obtained all went the same way. None of it went into real estate.

# The "Grip" Around.

The doctors say that this peculiar affection is again very prevalent, but in a much milder form than when it made its first appearance in 1890. Doubtless physicians know how to handle it better; but the best remedy for the Grip, especially when one is recovering. is Scott's Emuision of Cod-liver Oil.

This is exactly what is needed to cure the lingering Cough, give proper nourishment to the body, and strengthen it against further attacks. Physicians will, no doubt, verify this statement.

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1. none of it went for luxuries. It all went in stocks. Of course, when I committed the forgeries I entertained a wild nope that I might pull out all right and then pay back the money I had borrowed, secure the forged bonds and destroy them. I knew that discovery meant ruin, but I tried to think as little of that as I could. But the money I originally lost. As I said before, I am penniless now. I have never confided the matter to anybody. I bore the trouble by myself. When I lost the money I knew that the only thing for me to do was to wait for the discovery to come. I knew it must come sooner or later. My family never suspected anything, and don't know even mow of my arrest unless the newspapers have reached them. I have sent no word to them of my trouble. I could not do it. They will suffer enough when they do hear it. Quigley was asked what engraving concern made the bonds for him. That I will not tell, he said. In the first place, they were not engraved at all. Neither were they lithographed. They were printed, every one of them, and the work was done by a reputable man who supposed he was doing it for the various city corporations, through me as an agent. I do not think it would be right to tell his name, and I must decline to do it.

Later in the day Lawyer J. H. Caldwell of 71 Broadway called at the Tombs and saw Quigley there. Mr. Caldwell has been atterney for Quigley & Tuttle, and he was notified of Quigley's trouble by the bank people.

The attachment against Quigley & Tuttle ob-

there. Mr. Caldwell has been attorney for Quigley & Tuttle, and he was notified of Quigley strouble by the bank people.

The attachment against Quigley & Tuttle obtained by the Mercantile National Bank is for \$50,000 on three demand notes dated April 17, Aug. 19, and Dec. 20, 18H4. Deputy Sheriff Carrainer levied on the forniture in the office of the firm, and also visited several banking houses where it was thought the firm might have some funds on deposit, but found nothing.

Property of William P. Tuttle in New Haven, valued at \$70,000, was attached also. Mr. Tuttle said yesterday that he had not been associated with Quigley in business since a year ago last July. Some time ago he saw Quigley, who is interested in pocket stoves, many of which have been sold in Connecticut. Mr. Tuttle asked him how the bond business was getting along, and Quigley said that he was not doing anything in that line now. Mr. Tuttle said that although the firm name was continued, he had no business connection with Quigley.

Quigley was not a member of the New York Stock Exchange, but all the prominent members knew him. He was a personal friend of Dumont Ciarke. President of the American Exchange National Bank, the fiscal agent for the city of Cleveland. Quigley has been drinking heavily for three months. In the barrooms of Wall street he has frequently and excitedly asserted that he has loneed \$50,000 in small lots to

Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Rank, the fiscal agent for the city of Cleveland. Quigley has been drinking heavily for three months. In the barrooms of Walt street he has frequently and excitedly asserted that he has loaned \$50,000 in small lots to cronics in that neighborhood. Nobedy exerthought of paying him a cent of these loans, he told his friends.

Quigley is the son of a Methodist clergyman and is 37 years old. He began life as a civil engineer in Kansas, and under his direction a part of the Atchison road was built. Then he went to Chicago and was connected with the bond house of S. A. Kean & Co. He came to New York as a representative of that firm. When his connection fthere ceased he was employed by Farson, Leach & Co., 2 Wall street. He was considered one of the best sellers of bonds in Wall street. Disatisfied with his place with Farson, Leach & Co., he organized the bondselling firm of Quigley, Harriman & Tuttle, Harriman did not stay long.

The other partner, William P. Tuttle of New Haven, is the son of John B. Tuttle, for many years Treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank. The elder Tuttle died two years ago, leaving a fortune of a million to his son and other relatives. It is believed that Quigley has loaded up some New England banks with the forged bonds. He speculated in stocks through the houses of Toler & Halsey, Mills building; P. J. Goodhart & Co., 24 Broad street: Offenbach & Marx, 51 Exchange place, Lewis Tewksbury & Co., 50 Broadway, and in grain through him. He was a daring speculator, and frequently swing 20,000 shares a day.

In the smash of 33 he bought on margin \$2,000,000 of gilt-edged bonds, and made money on the rise. But he lived at the rate of \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year. Wall Street has a standing assertion to the effect: "Most men in suburban towns doing business in New York live below their means." His loans on the forged bonds, and then replace the forged bonds as part of his collateral for loans. This was a suspicious circumstance. It is the rule for

TALK OI WAR IN MEXICO.

# Troops Assembling on the Guatemaian Frontier in Preparation.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18. The friction be tween Mexico and Guatemala is increasing, and negotiations have been suspended. Mexico insists that the treaty of 1852 be carried out, and demanded indemnification for the loss incurred by private individuals through the Guatemaian in vasion and for the expense of mobilizing troops Guatemala denies that any invasion took place and claims the territory in question. She re-fuses to give indemnification, but proposes arbi-

tration.

War seems immineut. Mexico has 14,000 troops and 115 guns within twenty-four hours' march of the border as well as 16,000 more men in Chiapas, Acapulco, and other convenient districts.

men in Chapas, Acapulco, and other convenient districts.

Unless Guatemala's reply, which is expected to arrive here on Jan. 25, be satisfactory, there will be little hope of a peaceful settlement. Maxican states have offered to send troops to the front. the front.

The chief difficulty in the Mexican army is the lack of provisions.

### RUN DOWN BY A CABLE CAR.

### A Coal Bealer's Shull Fractured in Third

John C. Mang, 52 years old, a coal dealer at 743 Third avenue, was run down by a cable car about 6 o'clock last evening while trying to cross Third avenue at Forty-sixth street. Mang's

skull was badly fractured.

He was removed to the Flower Hospital. It is feared that he will die. The car was going south, and Patrick O'Brien, the gripman, who lives at 235 East 166th street, says that he rang the bell but that Lang paid no attention to it.

Policeman Rayner of the East Fifty-first street station had some difficulty in arresting O'Brien, as several gripmen advised O'Brien not to surrender himself. A number of people threatened to pull the gripman off the car, and he was finally locked up by Policeman O'Brien.

### Bergeant Marriott's Fate in the Hands of

the Jury. ALBANY, Jan. 18. - The case of Sergeant Marriott, U. S. A., charged with the murder of Sergeant Schuyler at Fort Porter, on the Niagara River, was given to the jury to-day. The attorneys for the defence have endeavored to attorneys for the defence have endeavored to show that not only was there no ill-feeling be-tween the two men, but that there was no pre-meditation whatever, and that Marriott was so affected by a proionged debauch that his mind was unbalanced, and that he was not responsible for the acts he performed. These alleged facts have been fairly well substantiated by the wit-nesses.

nesses.

Judge Wallace in his charge to the jury said that from the nature of the evidence it would be impossible for them to find that the deed was other than deliberate murder or justifiable homicide. The jury retired at 3:50 P. M. and is

Pennsylvania Limited Connection for Mt.

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 29, there will be a through St. Louis sleeping our service on Pennsylvania Limited leaving New York 10,00 A. M. arriving Mr. Louis 3,00 Y. M. next day and East bound, leaving St. Louis 1,00 F. M. The fastest prevailing time, most convenient neurs of departure and arrival, and unequalist accommodations make this new Mt. Louis acretce most destracts. Adv.

## MR. CLEVELAND ALARMED.

WANTS A CURRENCY BILL TO SAVE HIS ADMINISTRATION.

He Sends for One of the Oldest Democrati Benators and Urges the Necessity of Financial Legislation-He Says that [Ho Is Averse to Having to Depend Upon s Republican Congress to Pass a Carrency Reform Bill-Mr. Walker of Massachu sette Introduces a Bill in the House,

becoming mery much irritated at the failure of Congress to get together in support of a measure of currency reform, and is confessedly alarmed at the situation that confronts him and the party. Yesterday he sent for one of the oldest Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber and discussed with him the condition of affairs with regard to the necessity for a inacial bill. The President said at the outset of the conversation that he was very much averse to the idea of having to depend upon a Republican Congress to pass a currency reform bill, and added that if legislation is not had at this session he will feel that his Administration has been a failure. Senator plainly told the President that things might have been different had the President seen fit early in the session to consult those Democrats who have always been his friends, but whom lately he has ignored because of their known friendliness to legislation favorable in a measure to silver. According to the Senator, President Cleveland admitted that perhaps his opposition to silver coinage has led him to consult only with those Democrats who agree with him, but that, if so, he was willing to begin again on a different basis. He disliked exceedingly, he said, to place the question of settling the affairs of the Government in the hands of the Republican party during the closing two years of his administration, and for that reason had not determined yet to call the Fifty-fourth Congress in session next spring, although he admitted that this might be necessary if the Democrats failed to enact financial legislation. The President expressed regret at the exist-

ing ill feeling among the Democratic Senators, which has cropped out during the debate of the present week, and said that such quarrels as these made it more difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the party to get together on any satisfactory currency bill. The Senator asked the President if he had any plan to propose, and Mr. Cleveland said that he could suggest nothing that would be acceptable to the sliver men, except such a provision as would be antagonistic to his ideas and his public utterances on the question of a sound currency. The interview thereupon closed, with nothing having been accomplished, and with the President expressing great regret at the indications that he would be compelled to ask the Republican Congress to do what he has vainly asked of the Democrats.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts introduced in the House to-day a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in certain cases. The measure provides as follows:

"That in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions in the act of Jan. 14, 1875, 'an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' and to provide for any defictency in the revenues of the Treasury of the United States to meet the appropriations made by Congress and appropriations made by existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue from time to time, for the period of four years, bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870, 'an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue and upon the expiration of three years, or bonds payable after three years and upon the expiration of seven years, or bonds due on a certain day within three years from the date of such bonds, as the secretary may elect. Such bonds to bear inter-Treasury to carry into effect the provisions in Secretary may elect. Such bonds to bear interest at the rate of not more than three per centum

est at the rate of not more than three per centum per annum."

In speaking of his bill, Mr. Walker said that it differed materially from that proposed by Senator Sherman. The Sherman bill provided for bonds payable five years after date of Issue. The Democrats and Republicans of the House, he said, were opposed to this, and it could never pass the House. No bill could pass the House, he declared, which provided for bonds that could not be paid at the option of the Government, and without premium by the Administration to be inaugurated in 1897, be it Republican or Democratic. The same was true of the five-year certificates of indebtedness provided for in the Sherman bill.

year certificates of indebtedness provided for In the Sherman bill.

The bill introduced by himself provided for bonds payable in one year and due three years after date; a class payable three years after date and at the expiration of seven years; also for bonds payable at the option of the lender on a fixed day, three years from date of issue. One half of the money the Treasurer will need could be borrowed on bonds of this kind at from 1½ to 2 per cent.

be borrowed on bonds of this kind at from 1½ to 2 per cent.

The Sherman bill also proposed to allow banks to take out circulation to the par value of United States bonds deposited, while the two per cent, bonds of the United States were now below par. Congress had refused this proposal time and again in the last twenty years, and no bill with this provision in it could now get more than one vote out of five in the House. He had drawn his bill with what he knew to be the temper of the House. That body would go no further as to the length of the bond than was named in his bill.

### GOLD WITHDRAWALS CONTINUE.

#### But the General Condition of the Tecasury Is Good, Owing to Increasing Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.-The Treasury gold reserve was reduced by to-day's withdrawals to \$70,712,126. The second bond issue raised the gold reserve to \$111,000,000. Since Nov. 22, when the gold from the second issue began to be received, the Treasury has lost more than \$40,-00,000 in gold received from that issue, which netted, with premium, about \$58,000,000, No. serious talk of a third bond issue is heard now in official circles, and none is believed to be The general condition of the Treasury is better now than at the date of either of the other two issues, as is shown by these figures:

First call for bonds Jan, 17 .. \$65,000,000 \$83,000,000 Second call for bonds Nov. 13. 59,000,000 167,000,000 The Treasury condition, with the interest payments, which are still carried as an asset, taken out, as they will be on Feb. 1, stands to-day: Net gold. \$70,712,126; net treasury balance, \$142,042,000. In all three cases as given the net Treasury balance includes the gold reserve. The lowest point ever touched by the gold reserve was on Aug. 7, 1894, when it stood at

2.189,500; fold withdrawals for export do not create any Gold withdrawals for export do not create any uneasiness among Treasury coliciels. The general Treasury condition is kept good by heavy receipts, which are constantly increasing. Further increase is looked for next month and the month after. Assistant Secretary Curtis said to-day that from the present outlook the receipts for February will could the expenditures. For this mouth, were it not for the heavy interest payment, the receipts would could expenses, January is always the month of heaviest expenditures of any of the twelve, and this month, in addition to the heavy interest payments, more than \$2,000,000 in Central Pacific Railroad bends have been paid. With this favorable outlook for the immediate future, it is probable that the gold reserve may be allowed to fall below \$60,000,000 before a third issue of bonds for its recomment will be ordered.

#### EAdmiral Meade's Squadron of Evolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - The new cruiser Minneapolis has been added to Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution, which will now include the New York as flagahip, Minneapolia, Columbia, Atlanta, and Montgomery. The Minneapo-

lis has never had a cruise, except on the occa-

sion of her trial trip, until her recent jaunt

sion of her trial trip, until her recent jaunt down the Delaware. On her arrival at Norfolk it was found that much paint had been crutched off by the ice in the river, which will have to be renewed before she goes to sea again.

The Columbia is at Norfolk, and must be docked and painted at once, having overgone her six months' time by nearly half a year, and it will take eighteen days to make her ready for sea. It may be found necessary to send the Columbia to New York to be docked, as the Texas occupies the big dock at Norfolk. The Montgomery is in lower Mobile Hay, waiting for the freet, and the Atlanta arrived at Puerto Caballo to-day, on her cruise along the coast of Honduras.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

londuras.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Oyal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

#### WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. President Cleveland The Senate Passes the Army Bill and Dis-

cusses the Nicarugus Canal Bill, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. The Senate to-day passed the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.) having carried his point for the retention of the military posts at Vanconver and Walla Walla, so contemptuously described yesterday by Mr. Blackburn (Dem.,

Ky.) as a "military barnacle." A joint resolution was passed to revive, for the benefit of Maj. Gen. Schoffeld, the grade of

Lieutenant-General of the army. Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) introduced a bill to replenish the Tressury and to provide an abundant and safe currency," and explained its provisions, which are in brief: Repeal all laws authorizing the issue and sale of bonds; the preparation of \$100,000,000 of legal tender Treasury notes, to be used in paying current expenditures; revive sections 9 and 14 of the act of 1837 in regard to silver coinage and for the payment of

gard to silver coinage and for the payment of gold and silver coins from the Treasury in the proportion in which they are held there. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Nicaraguan Canai bill was taken up, and Mr. Caffery them. Lat continued his speech against the constitutionality of the measure, in which speech he had been interrupted last week. At the close of his speech he offered a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that a treaty be made, as soon as practicable, with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for sufficient territory on and through which to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) obtained the floor to reply to Mr. Morgan's response to his Mr. Turpie's former speech. He was not prepared to go on to-day, and he resisted an attempt which

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) obtained the floor to eply to Mr. Morgan's response to his 'Mr. Tur-de's) former speech. He was not prepared to to on to-day, and he resisted an attempt which was made by Mr. Morgan to have a day and four fixed (next week) for a final vote on the

bill.

Mr. Morgan made a statement, and presented papers, in disproof of an assertion by Mr. Turple that the officers of the Maritime Canal Company were to be the beneficiaries under the proposed law, and were seeking its passage. He asserted that they had not come here to ask the aid of Congress for the canal, and that the pending bill was the work of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and not that of the Canal

ompany. At the close of his remarks the Senate ad-At the close of his remarks the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

No business of a general character was accomplished in the House to-day. By unanimous consent the right of way was given the District of Columbia, but before 2 o clock the District Committee surrendered the floor, and the rest of the day was spent in further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. Without finishing the bill, the committee arose at 4:20 o'clock, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

#### Three Battle Ships to Cost \$4,000,000 Each and 12 Torpedo Boats Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - The Naval Appropriation bill prepared by Mr. Talbott, and approved by the Committee on Naval Affairs, provides for an appropriation of \$31,881,000, an increase of about \$5,000,000 over that of the current year. Among other things it authorizes the construction by contract of three coast-line battleships of a most formidable equipment in all details, and at a cost not exceeding \$4,000,000 each, and

of twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons

each, at a cost not to exceed an average of \$170,-

tornedo boats, under which one is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one at Nortolk, and one at Mare Island. The bill further provides that one of the battleships and three of the torthat one of the battleships and three of the tor-pedo boats are to be buil; on the Pacific coast or in adjacent waters, provided this can be done at a fair cost, otherwise they may be built else-where. Premiums for speed above contract re-quirements, which has been a feature of the navai bills for the past years, will be no longer allowed. It is provided that one of the new lat-tie-ships shall have the historic name "Kear-sarge," after the famous war ship wrecked on Roncador Reef.

Roncador Reef.

For armor and armament of vessels heretofore authorized \$5.287,670 is appropriated, of
which \$5.500,000 is made immediately available. On account of the hulls and outfits and
steam machinery of vessels \$8.342,422 is allowed, and toward the completion and equipment of these vessels \$125,500 is allotted, making the total for the increase of the navy \$13,755,002.

For the Brooklyn Navy Yard the following allowances are made: Pumping plant for granite dry docks, \$40,000; grading, paving, and sewers, \$20,000; construction and ranite dry docks, \$40,000; grading, paving, and sewers, \$20,000; construction and epair of workshop, \$85,240; rebuilding construction and repair shipwright shed, 45,544; dredging, \$55,000; quay wail in Whitely Hasin, \$25,000; quay wail on cob dock, its,000; extension of rairoad system, \$10,000. The enlistment of 1,000 additional men into he navy is authorized, which is only one-half of that estimated as necessary by Secretary Marchart.

### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

#### The British Memorial in Payor of Arbitration Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-William Randall Cremer Liberal member of Parliament from a London constituency and editor of the Auttator, saw the President at the White House this afternoon by appointment, and presented the memorial signed by 354 mem bers of Parliament representing all shades of political opinion in Great Britain, proposing that all differences between that country and the United States which cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic methods shall be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Cremer said that the British Government was favorable to the proposition. The memorial is a direct result of Senator Allison's resolution introduced in the last session of Congress, providing for an arbitration treaty between English-speaking natration treaty between Engines peaking na-tions to last for a term of twenty years. It is claimed that an example set by Great Britain and the United States would be speedily adopted by other nations and that in this way universal peace, and particularly the stability of Europe, might be assured.

With regard to the rumor that Baron A. Von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador to Washington, had been recalled and that Count Herbert Bismarck had been appointed to succeed him, it was stated at the German Embassy o-day that no information on the subject had been received there. The report had been cur-rent, however, in German bewspapers, and the fact that it has not been either verified or defact that it has not been either verified or de-nied is no indication that it is groundless. There is a belief in the proper official quarters here that the rumor is correct so far as it applies to the tender of the place to Count Herbert Bis-marck, but this is coupled with the theory or presumption that he has made his acceptance dependent on conditions which have not been fully agreed to as yet by the German diplomatic authorities.

During the present month the terms of office of about 125 Presidential Postmasters will expire, and so far only one-half of their successors pire, and so far only one-half of their successors have been decided upon. During the month of February there will be eighty-nine more vacancies, and for the four days in March before the present Congress expires there will be sig more. The most important office to be filled is at Cincinnati. Others where there are a number of applicants are Akron, O., and Chambersburg and Corry, Pa. This last office is in the district represented by Congressman Sibley, but as yet Mr. Sibley has not visited the department to express his choice.

The Pension Office estimates that under Senator Hawley's amendment to the pension appropriation, adopted yesterday, increasing to \$6 propriation, anopted systematic increasing to so per month the rate of pensions of those now on the rolls below that figure, the annual cost will be \$1,391,088. At present there are \$0,921 pensioners receiving \$2 per month, 1,000 receiving \$3 per month, and 36,620 receiving \$4 per month.

In the District of Columbia Circuit Court today Judge Bradley decided. in a case involving property willed by free colored parents, for-merly slaves, to their children, that where there was no proof of actual marriage between the was no proof of actual marriage between the slave parents within the limits of time allowed by an act of Congress of 1879 and various acts of State Legislatures, legitimizing children isome fairces, such children were not emitted to insherit as legitimate issue. The case, besides issing of general interest, is of innortance to many property holders in the 18strict of Columbia, Valuable property in this city is involved through its former ownership by colored men, as to whose legal marriage and the rights of dowry of their

wives no satisfactory evidence could be obtained. Much of this property has been transferred in recent years, and to minimize the chances of titleation through clouded titles arising from its former ownership by children of slaves, or freed men, careful speculators have taken the precaution to have it pass by technical purchase through the hands of numerous wealthy citizens before deeding it to the actual purchaser. By this means a bulwark of responsibility is imposed between any embarrassing and expensive literation.

A curious mistake occurred in sending the credentials of George P. Wetmore, the new Sen-ator from Rhode Island, to Washington. The afor from Knode Island, to Washington. The credentials were addressed by some Rhode Island State official to the President of the United States, instead of the President of the Senate. President Cleveland was rather sur-prised at the mistake, but sent them forthwith to the Capitol, where they were duly presented in the Senate by Mr. Dixon, a Senator from Rhode Island.

#### Senator Murphy on the Political Feeling.

in His Party in This State WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. Senator Murphy has returned to Washington from a short visit to While there he met many of his political friends, with whom he talked over the political situation in the State. The active party men are not pleased with their position in the are not pleased with their position in minority, and they are disposed to encourany movement that seeks to restore harmony the ranks of the State Democracy. To this extmany of the party men in New York. Murphy says, approve Senator Hill's course diving with President Cleveland, for threalize that Mr. Cleveland can have no fartipolitical ambitions to gratify, and even if has, the party will not experiment with has an include the circumstances the attitude Senator Hill's better appreciated in New Yothan elsewhere.

Ex-Mayor Grant of New York city is here as the guest of Senator Murphy for a few days, VICTORIES FOR BISMARCK.

# Reported Changes Soon to Be Made in Min-isterial Offices at Berlin-A Benial.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin correspondent asserts that it has been an open secret since the return of Chancellor

Hohenlohe from Friedrichsruh that three Ministers will soon retire from office. These Ministers are understood to be Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior, and Baron von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce of Prussia. It is stated that Herr von Radowitz, German Ambassador to Spain, will become Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that another one of the proposed vacancies will also be filled by a triend of Prince Bismarck. It is also asserted that Count Herbert Bismarck will be appointed Ambassador to London in place of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg who, it is said, will be transferred to the Ambassadorship at St. Petersburg, to succeed Gen. von Werder.

These changes are looked upon as a victory for Prince Bismarck, who in an up-bil! fight has triumphed over Gen. Caprivi and the court party, and is now able to crush the Ministers and others who were among his enemies. It is understood that the cr-Chancellor was insistent upon the removal of Gen. von Werder from St. Petersburg. Herr von Koeller. Prassian Minister of the Interior, is also booked for retirement, and it is said he will be succeeded by Herr von Rottenburg, who married the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Germany. The retirement of Chancellor Hohenlohe in favor of Count von Waidersee is said also to be imminent. The latter will will will well have the accuracy of perial Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that an

aidersee is said also to be imminent. The lat-r would without doubt have the support of Prince Bismarck.
Bismarck.
Bismarck.
Bismarck.
Bismarck of the report which has been in circulation here that changes in the Ministry are about to be made are emphatically denied by the official organ, the Reichsenzeiger.

coundly Thrushed by Japanese Troops-LONDON, Jan. 18 .- A despatch from Fusan, Corea, to the Central News says that a detachment of Japanese from Ka-Ku-Tong attacked a large body of Tong-Hak rebels in the Ho-Hon provinces on the night of Jan. 12. On the morning of the 13th the attack was renewed and the rebels, after desperate fighting, were defeated and dispersed. The Tong-Haks made their way northward. Hundreds of them were killed in the fight and many of their cattle.

their way northward. Hundreds of them were killed in the fight and many of their cattle, horses, and arms were captured by Japanese.

A Central News despatch from Hai-Chung, under date of Jan. 17, says:

"Gen. Nodau reports that thirty-four battalions of Chinese, under Gens. Chang. Sho, and Ko, are in the vicinity of Ying-Kow. A Chinese force of 0,000 men has been observed advancing southwest from To-Lung-Sai, and other forces of the enemy, of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively, are near Hiyost hang. The First and Sectord Japanese armies are working under a mutual Arangement regarding operations against New-Chwang and King-Kow.

A Central News despatch from New Chwang says it is not safe for the foreign residents of that place to leave, nor are they in perfect safety in remaining. A force of Chinese troops recently attempted to enter the city, presumably for the purpose of attacking the foreigners, but the Taotai ordered the gates closed and resisted the efforts of the soldiers to get in. In the ensuing fight twenty twe soldiers were killed. The Taotai subsequently tried to get away himself, but he was stopped by his uncle, who threatened to shoot him.

ROSERERY AND THE LORDS.

### ROSERERY AND THE LORDS.

### He Says Their Position Is the Supreme

Question of the Hour. Loxnon, Jan. 18, -Lord Rosebery said in a peech in Cardiff this evening that Welsh disestablishment would be the first measure of the establishment would be the first measure of the next Parliamentary session. He did not doubt that the established Church in Wales was doomed, but everybody must remember that the House of Lords presented a permanent barrier to the measures on which the Welsh had set their hearts. The position of the Lords was the supreme question of the hour. When the diovernment resolution dealing with this question should be submitted, it would invove the dissolution of Parliament. Before the dissolution, however, he wished Parliament to deal with the liquior traffic representation of labor, and the one-man-one-voic issue.

### Huericane in the Fiji Islands

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 18. Advices from the Fili Islands report the occurrence there of a hurricane, which did great damage to shipping and ricane, which ild great damage to shipping and property on shore, and caused the loss of many lives. The bark Ophile, Capt. Ferguson, from Sudney, N. S. W., Nov. 0, for Fill, was wrecked on a reef near Levuka: an unknown schooner foundered near Tavuina, and several smaller vessels were lost along the coasts of the islands. Many huildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged, and the coconnut plantations were rained. Three churches at Suva were wrecked, and the customs bonded warshouse at that place was destroyed. The large sugar mills there were uninjured. uninjured.

Porto Rico Doesn't Like the Modus Vivendt. Mannin, Jan. 18.-The members of the Chamber of Deputies from Porto Rico have asked that Porto Rico be not included in themodus rivendi between Spain and the United States. This request is made upon the ground that Porto Rico sugar goes to Canada and not to the United States. Apart from this the opposition to the new commercial arrangement is not serious although some Deputies intend to attack the Cabinet, accusing the Ministers of having yielded to the menaces of President Cleveland.

### Suicide of Raout Toche,

Pants, Jan. 18. Haoul Toche killed himself day. He was made despondent by losses at the gambling table. M. Toche was a dramatist and editor of con-

siderable ability. He was born at Rougival in 1830. He was long on the staff of the Gaulois, in whose columns he signed his articles "Frimonsse." He tild dramatic work in company with Ernest filum. Sirandin, and Vibert. In the last ten years he produced some twelve or lifteen comic opera librettes.

# Unrest in Greece.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.-Despatches from Athena say that mass meetings are held daily in many sarts of Greece to profest against the increase of tranton. While much excitement is mani-ested there have been to outbreaks as yet and to revolution is expected.

#### FOR WEAK LUNCS Use WINCHESTER'S

All Druggista.

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SOBA Broachells, Aveyous Frastration, Byspepsia, Loss of Vigor Tonic, Brain, Nerse, and Blood Food.

WILL TRY TO DOWN PLATT.

BROOKFIELD PARTISANS DON'T WANT TO BE CONCILIATED.

Some of Them Put Up Cash for Milhol-land's State Club-C, N. Bliss Likely to Resign from the Committee Platt Is for

Harmony, but Means to Stay on the Earth The Hon, Edward Lauterbach, temporar, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called on Mayor Strong at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor was booked to leave for Philadelphia thirty minutes later, and the interview was short. When Mr. Lauterbach entered the Mayor's office Col. Strong was busy with Secretary Hedges in disposing of a pile of corespandence. Mr. Lauterbach walked up to the Mayor's desk, and Col. Strong, looking up, greeted him with a cordial "How are you, Lau techach?" at the same time extending his hand,

which was grasped warmly by his visitor. Mr. Lauterbach expressed a desire to have a short conference with the Mayor, but the latter excused himself, saving that he was going to leave for Philadelphia in ten minutes. Mr. Lauterbach asked when he might confer with the Mayor, and the latter made an appointment with him for Monday next.

What time shall I call?" asked Mr. Lauter-

"Oh, any time," was the Mayor's response, This was Mr. Lauterbach's first visit to Mayor Strong since the contest over the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee began. Mr. Lauterbach left Mayor Strong with the Impression that the Mayor was miffed over the result of the election in the County Committee the night before.

All day Republican circles were full of ru-

nors. A number were to the effect that Mr.

Platt, having shown his power to beat Mr. Brookfield, was ready for any reasonable compromise. It was said on the part of the Platt people that they did not precipitate the fight, it that as it was made it was necessary for Mr. Platt to win. Having done this, it was added, Mr. Platt and his friends are ready to go before the Republicans of the State as coniliators. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday last Mr. Platt said that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Brookfield, but that a number of Mr. Brookfield's friends were in this fight for no other purpose than to beat him and to herald it thronghout the State that Mr. Platt was a dead duck so far as New York county was concerned. Mr. Platt and his friends endeavored to bring about a compromise, but Mr. Brookfield's friends would not have it. There suit has been the election of Mr. Lauterbach.

There was much running back and forth yesterday of Republicans who are interested in a compromise and in the election of a permanent President of the County Committee who is not an extreme factionist. It must be said that those friends of Mr. Brookfield whom Mr. Lauterbach in his speech termed "indiscreet" are not parties to this effort. They are uncompromising in their opposition to Mr. Platt, and will accept no concessions. Some of these gentlemen put themselves outside the compromise paie yesterday by contributing in the aggregate about \$1.000 to Milholland's State Cith with the ber of Mr. Brookfield's friends were in this fight

tiemen put themselves outside the compromise pale yesterday by contributing in the aggregate about \$1,000 to Milholland's State Club, with the idea that that organization shall be the racieus of an opposition faction to the regular Republican organization in the city and State.

The anti-Brookfield people assembled last night at the home of Police Commissioner Murray, 25 Madison avenue. The sentiment was ugly, The Tioga chieftain has become a conciliator, but he will not be crowded into the carth. The conference lasted until midnight, and from all that could be learned it was determined to continue the fight and make Mr. Lauterbach permanent President. This programme, though, is subject to change at any hour. Mr. Lauterbach said vesterday that the date

of calling the County Committee to permanent organization depends on ommittee on Contested Seats is ready to re-ort. That will probably be known to-day, and is possible that the committee may be called gether for Monday or Tuesday night, ar. Lauterbach said of his speech, which cemed to offend some of the friends of Mr. rookfield on Thursday night.

Brookheld on Thursday night:

"I have nothing to retract in all that I said.
I feel that the only way to secure perfect harmony in the party is for us all to air our grievances. We can better understand each other, and the quicker arrive at a harmonious conclusion."

Cornelius N. Bliss, one of the gentlemen who felt that he could not remain to hear Mr. Lau-terbuch's speech on Thursday night, said yester-day that he could not submit to the control by day that he could not submit to the control by Mr. Platt of the local organization.

"The Republicans of this city will not endure to have Mr. Platt in control of the organization," said he. "They will not submit to his rule and the rule of the discredited leaders which has been fastened on them. I fear that disintegration of the party in the county is to follow. I won't obey Platt, anyhow. If the programme laid out last night is carried out I shall resign from the committee. Why, the result of last night's meeting takes the Republican County Committee out of the reform movement. There is no room for compromise or conciliation. Mr. Lauterbach abused and insulted us because we differed in opinion from Platt, Jake Patterson, and Fred Gibbs. I won't put up with this order of things. I'd rather retire from politics altogether."

up with this order of things. I'd rather retire from politics altogether."

Three carloads of Republicans came down from Albany last night. They had ascertained the situation in New York, and they paid their fare. In the throng was the Committee on Privileges and Elections who are to meet in the Court of Common Pleas to determine the contest in the Twenty-fifth district between Blake tes: in the Twenty-Bith district between Biake and Morey and in the Queens district between Pat Gleason and Madden. There are only 105 Republicans in the Assembly, but here that tre-mendous majority is scrambling for two other places. The Democrats say that they can turn out Blake and Madden, and they are welcome to Pat Gleason.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### The Performance of " William Tell" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The illness of Mme. Nordica having made the presentation of "L'Africaine" impossible last evening, Rossini's " William Tell" was substituted with an excellent cast, including Mile. Lucile Hill, Mile. Bauermeister, Sig-ner Tamagno, Signor Edouard de Reszke, Ancona, Mons. Placon, and Signor Abramoff. In spite of this long array of genuine artists, the opera dragged and halted in several portions. Supernumeraries were often uncertain of their business. Once the stage was kept waiting for the entrance of the chorus, and the entractes were dismally tedious.

The three great men, Tamagno, Plancon, and De Reszke were splendid to listen to, however, in their strength and beauty of voice, combined with impressive dramatic action. Signor Accong was not far below the standard of excellence set by these brilliant stars, either, for the music of his part lies well in the range of his voice, while his conception of it is earnestly and carefully wrought out.

Mile. Hill is a great improvement on Mile. Drog, who might easily be spared from the combody, except perchance to the lady herself. Last evening Miss Hill earned considerable applause by her aweet quality of tone. Her voice carries well, and if she could learn to act and lose some of her amateurish limidity she would rise several steps upon the ladder of art.

art.

signor Tamago was never in better voice nor
more dignified in behavior than last evening.
There was no unnecessary ranting in his action,
his tones were not often nasal, and he gave two
high C's at the conclusion of the opera which
were so beautiful and large and noble that they
were equal to the condoning of many musical
sins.

were equal to the condoning of many musical sins.

It seems a pity, however great, and wonderful as these chest c's are, that the curtain should go down upon them so ineffectively, cutting out a particularly fine bit of the opera and leaving ### History for the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the latter portion of the last artis a mission of the last artis a mission of the last artis a mission where the last of the last artis a mission where the character of Giuditim, but even in those few moment he contrives to make a lasting and profound impression. The trio is the second act was admirably done; in fact the performance of this whole act was worthy of sincere praise.

## Meiba Hernelf Again.

Mme. Melba will sing to-night in "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House, having entirely recovered from her illness. The cast for "Higoletto" will be the same as that with which the opera was given on the subscription nights, and includes, with Mme. Mella, Mesers, Maurel and Russiano, and Mme. Scalchi.

### Buried Under as Avalanche.

From: Jan. 18. An avalanche broke to-day over part of Bardone-hia, the southern terminus of the Mount Cenis Hallway. Eighteen Italian soldiers were burief under it.

# Notes of Foreign Happenlage.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who recently amounted his conversion to the Liberal programme, was gazetted yesterday as Lord in-Watting.

#### FEW KNOW ABOUT THE SHAKERS OF

# MOUNT LEBANON.

We do not believe in their peculiar religious views. We cannot enter into the spirit of their

sacrifices, and therefore we don't study their habits of life. It is not necessary to believe as they do, nor to act as they do, but we can and do respect their honesty of purpose, both as far as their prin-

ciples are concerned and their worldly deeds. Almost every prominent man has some one specialty in which he excels, especially if he has devoted his life to its study and develop-

has devoted his life to its story and development.

In one particular the Shakers excel above all others, and above all other men or classes of men. This is in the cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants. They have made this a study for more than one hundred years. They are also expert in extracting from them their peculiar essences and medicinal virtues.

This is their peculiar industry. Their lives have been devoted to it. By it they are supported. They excel in this branch as do the Monka of the Order of Benedittine with their famous liquent.

Now, this life-long study on the part of the Shakers has not been in vain. They have accomplished much good. Their medicinal extracts and cordials are known throughout the world.

orld. The Shaker Digestive Cordial is probably the The Shaker Digestive Cordial is probably the nost successful article ever given to the public, it is not a cure for all diseases; it don't pretend o be; but one disease it will cure, and that is ndigestion. It is not pretended that it will are anything else, and a sufferer has not long to wait to see the result.

Almost the first dose will give relief, and, if outlined, a permanent cure will follow. The shaker motto is: "To try all things and hold shaker motto is: "To try all things and hold."

Amost the first dose will give relief, and, it continued, a permanent cure will follow. The Shaker motto is: "To try all things and hold fast to that which is good." For this reason the Shakers have put into the hands of the retail druggists who sell their Digestive Cordial small trial bottles which can be had for 10 cents each, so that for this small sum the reader can know if the Digestive Cordial is adapted to his case.—

Adv.

# FOR SCHOOLBOY SOLDIERS.

# Plan of Organization of the American

The advisory council for the introduction of military drill in the public schools of the cities of this State met at 8 o'clock last night at the Grand Central Palace to present and act upon the report of its Executive Committee. Commissioner of Education J. A. Goulden presided. The advisory council reported that at its meeting on Dec. 22 it was resolved that the name of the public school military organization be known as "The American Guard," and that the unit of military organization be a squad of eight and the numerical strength of a company be six squads, properly officered.

A school regiment shall consist of three battalions, numbered in the order of their formation, and made up of four companies each. It was also resolved that the new United States army drill regulations be the tactical text book.

After these resolutions had been adopted by the body of the council, Col. H. P. Butler read the draft of a bill which it is intended to submit to the State Legislature. This bill provides for the expenditure of \$100,000, or so much of it as will be necessary to equip every organization of the American Guard with military accoutrements, including books of instruction, cadet rifles, caps, and regimental insignia and field band instruments.

One section of the bill provides that the property is to be issued by the Chief of Ordinance upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief when the school principals make requisitions for them. The accoutrements are to remain the

when the school principals make requisitions for them. The accountrements are to remain the property of the State and be accounted for by the school principals. The Commander-in-Chief may require security from the principal if he so desires.

There was some discussion as to what age should entitle a pupil to enrollment in the guard, but it was decided that those of 11 years and upward were entitled to become members.

guard, but it was decided that those of 11 years and upward were entitled to become members.

The principals of the schools are, however, to prescribe the conditions upon which the membership shall be permitted and retained by the pupils. The companies are to have each one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and twenty-eight privates. The company limit is to be fifty-six privates. The school principals were not omitted in the conferring of military titles, and such as command the battalions are to be animally inspected by the Inspector-General of the State, who is to report to the Commander-in-4 hief on their condition and efficiency. When a pupil leaves a school in which he has been a member of the American Guard, he is to receive a certificate stating the time he has served and the rank he held in the battalion.

The bill was read by sections and approved after a few changes, and it was resolved that it should be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Board of Education and a committee of ten desired within two weeks. Principal E. W. Boyer reported that uniform blouwe and trousers could be furnished for \$5.30. He also said that in many of the schools the boys had already procured uniforms.

Hefore the adjournment Col. Butler said he had received a telegram from Gen. Henjamin Harrison, in which he said he was very busy, but hoped to be present at the large meeting to be held next Friday in Carnegie Hall in support

#### but hoped to be present at the large meeting to be held next Friday in Carnegie Hall in support CAB COLLIDES WITH CABLE CAR

A Bunaway in Broadway in Which a Cab Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, while Thomas Cook, 36 years old, a cabman residing at 353 West Forty-second street, was driving down Bacadway with two customers his horse became faightened and ran away. At Thirtyeight street the cab struck cable car run 148. The force of the collision threw Cook to the pavement, and he sustained serious injuries. The horse continued on until Thirty-second pavement, and he sustained serious injuries.

The horse continued on until Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue was reached when the cab streek an elevated railway piller, and it was brought to a sudden stand suit. Cook's two customers, whose names are not known, got out of the vehicle there, and went away, saying to Policeman Cahill that they were uninjured.

Cook was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambiliance. The cab was badly damaged. The horse was not hurt.

Rutgers Alumni Dine. The Rutgers College Alumni held their annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening. About seventy members were present. The Rev. Joachim enty members were present. The Rev. Joachum Elmendorf, President of the association, was the toastmaster. Addresses were made by the Rev. Austin Scott, President of the college; W. H. McEiroy, the Rev. Walter Laidiaw, and Chauncey M. Depew. Garrett A. Hobart was elected President for the ensuing year.

Mayor Lewis Resigns as Bank Director, MOUST VERNON, Jan. 18. - Mayor Edson Lewis has resigned as a director of the People's Bank of Mount Vernon. It is claimed that this step, which was taken last night, was caused by the election of George C. Appell to the Board of Directors. Mr. Lewis, it is said, resents the efforts of Mr. Appell to oust him from the office of Mayor.

There was a storm in progress over the Mississippl and Missouri valleys yesterday in the States Lorders ing on lowa, which was the storm centre and where rain was just beginning to fall. It is likely that this storm will increase in force as it moves eastword. The warm wave will cause a rise of from 10° to 70° in

this neighborhood to day.

It was closed and raw in this city yealerday, with anow at night. Highest official temperature 14', lowest 22', average humbility 75 per cent. wind north a west to west average velocity 10 miles an hour; tarometer corrected to read to see level at S.A. M. 30.25, 3 F. M. 30.15.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, St's building,

recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 3 A.M. 27 26 3.30 P.M. 40 6 A.M. 29 25 8 P.M. 40 9 A.M. 100 25 8 P.M. 40 12 M. 35 31 12 Midnight 40 Average on Jan. 18, 1804

WASHINGTON FORD ANY FOR PATTERNAY.
For New Figland, snow or rain; warmer, southeast, shifting to southwest winds.

For suntern New York, western Ame York, and eastern Penasylvania, and or or rain; marrier multi-rest minds, For the likerret of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia fair: warmer southwest winds.
For Now Jersey and belaware, generally fair;

warmer; southwest winds. For western Pennsylvania, clearing, west winds.

#### ARE YOU DEAF? DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

THE ATTAPHOSE will help you if you do. It is a recent a tentile in cason, where will restore the hearing of almost one not lively deal. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest Waiting.

Baron Banffy, the Hungarian new Premier.

Baron Banffy, the Hungarian new Premier.

Baron Banffy, the Hungarian new Premier.

Said in a speech at the Lileral Club on Thursday swening that the new Ministry would person the Management of the CHARGE AS ASSETTING ACCORDING CO. S. OFFICE.

WENCE EDSTER & CO., N. T.